FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1850. [NO. 1719.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, their Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all the varieties generally kept in a Country Store.

Our friends and patrons may rest assured that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest;—so give us a call.

☞ A good stock of Family Medicines kept on hand.

HEADEN & HORNE.

Cedar Grove, Chatham co., May 1. 18-4w

N. B. All kinds of Barter taken in exchange for goods.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

PERSONS wishing Turpentine Stills put up, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to put them up on an improved plan, and will give prompt attention to all calls.

He refers to

David D. Allen, Joseph Green, James Pritchet, } Brunswick Co., N. C.

DAVID A. MAYO.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1850. 18-3w

☞ Also, Plastering, or any kind of Brick work, executed with despatch and on reasonable terms.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill-frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.

Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Wanting an Owner.

6 BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.

April 29, 1850. 17

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS

In the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Treasurer of the above Company has been instructed by the Board of Directors thereof, to notify "all present delinquent Stockholders to make immediate payment, or on failure to do so, that their share or shares will be sold at public auction," according to the provisions of the Charter.

Notice is accordingly hereby given to all such Stockholders, that unless they make payments on or before the fourth day of June next, their share or shares will, on that day, be sold at public auction, in the town of Pittsborough, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. and D. R. N. Co.

April 24, 1850. 17-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

April 17, 1850. 16-10w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.

Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., } 16tf
April 16, 1850.

MEN WANTED

To travel as Agents for the History of the

MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber is now publishing *the History of the Mexican War*, including Biographical Sketches of the Lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers, illustrated with numerous Engravings and Portraits. By JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Cumberland County, and other Counties in the State of North Carolina. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid. This work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by agents, at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD, Bookseller
and Publisher, 135 York st.,
[16-6wpd] New Haven, Connecticut.

Splendid Lottery.

$60,000!

$10,000! $30,000! $20,000!

And 200 Prizes of $1,000 are **$200,000!**

$1,000 *is the Lowest Three No. Prize.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class E, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 25, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 13,642, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 200 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Wholes,	$260	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	130	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	65	00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	32	50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
16td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Boots and Shoes.

We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags. Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 13, 1850. 15-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars. Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.

WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850.

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new ppecies. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 1, 1850. 13-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 1, 1850. 13tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this Sate, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiffs' action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

James Huske, surviving partner of John Huske & Son, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and seventy-fourth of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Charles P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of Robt. Cochran, the Defendant, in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, situate on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to be and appear before our said Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

B. & B. W. Robinson, *versus* George McKennell and wife Martha A.

Attachment, levied on a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South East corner of Gillespie and Russell streets.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.

March 30, 1850. 14-6w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

SALISBURY

Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.

April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 13, 1850. 15-6w

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 14, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-eow6m

THE MISSISSIPPI PATENT PLAN FOR PULLING TEETH.

I had just finished the last volume of Wistar's Anatomy, well nigh coming to a period myself with weariness at the same time, and feet well braced up on the mantel-piece, was lazily surveying the closed volume which lay on my lap, when a hurried step in the front gallery aroused me from the revery into which I was fast sinking.

Turning my head as the office door opened, my eyes fell on the well developed proportions of a huge flat boatsman who entered the room wearing a countenance, the expression of which would seem to indicate that he had just gone into the vinegar manufacture with a fine promise of success.

'Do you pull teeth, young one?' said he to me.

'Yes, and noses too,' replied I, fingering my slender mustache, highly indignant at the juvenile appellation, and bristling up by the side of the huge Kentuckian, till I looked as large as a thumb-lancet by the side of an amputating knife.

'You needn't get riled, young doc, I meant no insult, sarten, for my teeth are too sore to 'low your boots to jar them as I swallered you down. I want a tooth pulled, can you manage the job? Ouch, criminy, but it hurts!'

'Yes, sir, I can pull your tooth. Is it an incisor, or a dens sapientiæ? one of the decidua, or a permanent grinder?'

'It's a sizer, I reckon. It's the largest tooth in my jaw, anyhow, you can see for yourself,' and the Kentuckian opening the lower half of his face, disclosed a set of teeth that clearly showed that his half of the alligator lay above.

'A molar requires extraction,' said I, as he laid his finger on the aching fang.

'A molar! well, I'll be cus't but you doctors have queer names for things! I reckon the next time I want a money-puss a molar will be extracted; ouch? What do you ax for pulling teeth, doc? I want to get rid of the pesky thing.'

'A dollar, sir,' said I, pulling out the case of instruments and placing a chair for him.

'A dollar! dollar h—ll! do you think the Yazoo Pass is full of kegs of speshy? I'd see you smashed under a hogshead of pork 'fore I'd give you a dollar to pull the thing;' and picking up his hat, which he had dashed on the floor on his first entrance, off he started.

Seeing some fun in store, I winked at the rest of the students, whom the loudness of our conversation had called from the other rooms of the capacious office, and requested the subject to return.

'It's no use, stranger; I'd squirm all day fust 'fore I'd give you a dollar to pull every tooth in my head,' said he.

'Well, Mister, times are hard, and I'll pull your tooth for one-half a dollar,' said I, determined, if necessary, to give him pay before I would lose the pulling of his tooth.

'You'll have to come down a notch lower, doc. I wants to introduce Kaintuck fashions on a Southern sile; and up thar, you get a tooth pulled and the agur 'scribed for, fur a quarter.'

'Well, but recollect, it's harder to pull teeth here than it is in Kentucky.'

'Don't care a cuss; dimes is plentier. I don't want to be stingy, though, doc, and I'll tell you what I'll do. I feels sorter bad from eatin' a mud-cat yesterday. I'll gin you a quarter to pull my tooth, if you'll throw in a dose of eastor ile.'

'It's a bargain,' said I. 'I couldn't possibly afford to do it so low if I didn't manufacture my own oil, and pull teeth on the 'Mississippi patent plan,' without the least pain.'

'Well, I'se struck a breeze of luck, sure, to get it 'stracted without hurtin,' for I 'spected it would make all things pop, by hoecake.' And 'all things' did 'pop,' certain, as the poor devil found to his sorrow, before the 'Mississippi patent plan' was over.

The room in which we were was the operating one of the offices, where patients were examined, and surgical operations performed. It was furnished with all the usual appliances of such an establishment. In the middle of the capacious room, securely fastened to the floor by screws, was a large arm chair, with a headboard and strap, to confine the body and limbs of the patient whilst the operator was at work, in such cases as required it. On either side of the house, driven into the wall, were a couple of iron bolts, to which were fastened blocks and pulleys, used when reducing dislocation, when all milder means had failed. The chair, pulleys and a small hand-vice were the apparatus intended to be used by me in the extrication of the Kentuckian's tooth, by the 'Mississippi patent plan.'

The patient watched all our preparations—for I quickly let the students into the plan of the intended joke—with great interest, and seemed hugely tickled at the idea of having his tooth pulled without pain for a quarter, and a dose of castor-oil extra.

Everything being ready, we invited the subject to take his seat in the operating chair, telling him it was necessary, agreeably to our mode of pulling teeth, that the body and arms should be perfectly quiet; that other doctors, who hadn't bought the right to use the 'patent plan,' used the pullikins, whilst I operated with the pullys. I soon had him immovably strapped to the chair, hand and foot. Introducing the hand vice in his mouth, which, fortunately for me, was a large one, I screwed it fast to the offending tooth, then connecting it with the first cord of the pulleys and intrusting it to the hands of two experienced assistants, I was ready to commence the extraction. Giving the word, and singing, 'Lord, receive this sinner's soul,' we pulled slowly, so as to let the full strain come on the neck bones gradually.

Though I live till every hair on my head is as hollow as a dry skull, I shall never forget the scene.

Clothed in homespun of the copperas hue, impotent to help himself, his body immovably fixed to the chair, his neck gradually extending itself, like a terrapin's emerging from its shell, his eyes twice their natural size, and projected nearly out of their sockets, his mouth widely distended, with the vice hidden in its cavity, and the connection of the rope being behind his cheeks, giving the appearance as if we had cast an anchor in his stomach, and were heaving it slowly home, sat the Kentuckian screaming and cursing that we were pulling his head off without moving the tooth, and that the torment was awful. But I coolly told him 'twas the usual way the 'Mississippi patent plan' worked, and directed my assistants to keep up their steady pull.

I have not yet fully determined, as it was the first and last experiment, which would have come first, his head or the tooth, for all at once the rope gave way,

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN OTIS, OF MAINE,

And the Minority report of the Committee on Patents made by him, on the subject of Woodworth's Patent for a Planing Machine, and against the Bill for extending that Patent.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 27, 1850.

WOODWORTH'S PATENT.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the motion heretofore made by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Conger,] to reconsider the vote by which the bill, reported on a former day, from the Committee on Patents, to extend the patent heretofore granted to William Woodworth, had been referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

[Mr. Conger had heretofore intimated his intention, if the vote should be reconsidered, to move the recommitment of the bill, with the following instructions:

"With instructions to inquire into the propriety of repealing an act, entitled 'An act to extend a patent heretofore granted to William Woodworth,' passed February 26, 1845, being an act for a second renewal of a patent for alleged improvements in the method of planing, tongueing, grooving, and cutting into moulding, on either plank, boards, or any other material, and for reducing the same to an equal width and thickness; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise."]

Mr. OTIS, who held the floor from a former day, resumed and concluded his remarks, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: This proposition has been before the House for several weeks, and I beg to restate it. The gentleman from New York moves to recommit the bill for the extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine, with instructions to the Committee on patents to inquire into the expediency of repealing the former act of extension.—The instructions are for inquiry, and can do no harm, if they do no good. By having the bill recommitted, with the instructions relating to the repeal, it will bring the whole matter at the same time for consideration, with all the additional light which has been shed upon this subject since this bill was reported. The majority of the committee were disposed to report the bill, asked for by the memorialist, early in the session, that the subject could be brought before the House for consideration; but it was understood by a part of the committee, who agreed to the majority report, that it was only for that purpose and that they should not feel pledged to the support of the bill. From this report, I dissented, and then gave notice of my intention of making a minority report, which was submitted when the bill was first reported. I now beg leave to refer to that report as embodying, in a more concise form, my reasons for opposing this bill, than I could give in these remarks.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL to extend a Patent heretofore granted to William Woodworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the patent granted to William Woodworth, on the 27th day of December, 1838, for his improvement in the method of tongueing, grooving, and planing, and cutting mouldings, &c., &c., re-issued July 8th, 1845, be, and the same is, hereby extended for the further term of fourteen years; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed to make a certificate of such extension, in the name of the administrator of said William Woodworth, and to append an authenticated copy thereof to the said re-issued letters patent, whenever the same shall be requested by the said administrator, or his assigns: *Provided*, that all licenses, paying for the use of machines under said patent, may continue the use of their machine, or machines, for the term hereby extended, at a price not exceeding that they may be paying at and previous to the time this extension shall take effect; and all assignees of exclusive rights, having machines in use when this act shall take effect, shall have the right to continue the use of their machines, upon the same terms and price as is now established and paid by licenses for the use of said machines.

"Report of the minority of the Committee on Patents, upon the memorial of William W. Woodworth, administrator of William Woodworth.

"The undersigned, dissenting from the report of the majority of the Committee on Patents, granting a bill for the further extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine, asks leave to submit his reasons for that dissent to the consideration of the House.

"The first objection to the report and bill is, that the bill is in conflict with the general patent law, and in violation of the policy of the Government under the provision of the Constitution, 'securing, for *limited* times' 'to inventors,' their respective discoveries.

"The limit is well known to have been early established by law at fourteen years. The eighteenth section of the law of 1836 constitutes the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, a board of examiners, with power to extend a patent, in the cases described for the term of seven years after the expiration of the term of the patent. To entitle a patentee to this extended time, he must show that, without any fault of his, he has not received 'a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense, bestowed upon the same, and the introduction thereof into use.' The last section of the general patent law repeals all prior acts relating to the subject of patents. Among the repealed acts was one directing the proceedings before applying to Congress for a renewal of a patent. The repealed law contained provisions similar to those contained in the eighteenth section of the general law; and the evident intention was, to substitute the renewal therein provided for the renewal by Congress. This additional term was not a change of policy; it was only a change of the tribunal to which application should be made for relief, in cases of great merit and misfortune. Without questioning the propriety, in extraordinary cases, of interposing the power of Congress to grant relief, it is believed that its exercise should be confined to cases of peculiar hardship, in which no doubts could exist of the justice and expediency of the interposition; and then it should be governed in its action by the rules and policy pointed out by the general patent law.

"In the case under consideration, the original letters patent were issued to William Woodworth on the 27th of December, 1828, under the old law, for the term of fourteen years. He died in 1839, having before that time, parted with most of his interest in the patent. In 1842, the memorialist, William W. Woodworth, as administrator of his father, applied under the new law for a renewal, and received the benefit of the extended term of 7 years, making twenty-one years of enjoyment of the exclusive rights to the invention by the patentee and his heirs. This term of twenty-one years, being more than equal to the length of time of the average business life of one generation, is believed to be amply sufficient to reward the ingenuity of inventors of valuable improvements, and for imposing restrictions upon the free use of them by the community.

"In 1845, William W. Woodworth, the memorialist, applied to Congress for a special act for the extension of the patent of 1828, for a further term, to commence when the renewed patent expired. The reasons stated in the memorial for asking relief were, that the inventor was obliged to sell one half of his patent, to enable him to bring it into practical operation; that the patent of Emmons had materially interfered with this invention; that various journeys were made to procure testimony to obtain a renewal before the board of examiners; that the patent having mostly been disposed of during the lifetime of the patentee, as a measure of precaution, he purchased up, before renewal the rights of the assignees; that the Commissioner of Patents had at first refused to receive and act upon his memorial, because of the decease of the patentee; and that, to give him full enjoyments of his rights, he was obliged to oppose the renewal of the Emmons' patent. These reasons were deemed by Congress of sufficient consequence to justify the second renewal of the patent for seven years, the term to commence from and after the expiration of the renewed term, which then had about five years to run. When this term expires, which will be in seven years from December last, the patentee and his heirs will have enjoyed, under the patent law, and from the bounty of Congress, the full term of twenty-eight years, which is double the term given by the patent law in ordinary cases, and seven years more than is provided for in the excepted and most meritorious cases.

"The same memorialist, William W. Woodworth, now appeals not to your bounty, but, as he says to your justice, to pass a bill to extend the same patent for a further term of fourteen years, to commence at the expiration of the renewed patent; and the reasons given in his memorial are:

"'1st. Because of the immense service rendered to the country, by the labor, skill and expenditure of the inventor.

"'2d. Because, from the causes utterly beyond his control, or that of his representatives, neither he nor they have ever received any compensation adequate to the value of the invention, which was produced by his genius.'

"The bill reported by the committee is in accordance with the prayer of the memorial and exactly as presented to the committee by the memorialist. This bill provides for the extension of the term of the patent for the term of fourteen years, after the expiration of the renewed term of seven years, which has just commenced. If this bill is passed into a law, it will give to the patentee and his heirs a term of forty-two years.

"It is stated in the memorial, that the Congressional grant was sold for $50,000, in notes, payable on time, which were sold for cash at a sacrifice. There is no other account of the sums received for the patent except by reference to the former statement, accompanying the first application to Congress; nor is there any statement of the large sums received for sales of rights, and for leases by the assignees of the patent, nor for the large sums being paid by lessees from every section of the country. What sum would be considered 'adequate to the value of the invention' is not stated. It is also stated in the memorial, that there has been much litigation to settle the law and the rights claimed, under the different forms, and in the different stages of this patent; and the deposition of Mr. Jas. G. Wilson, of Philadelphia, is introduced to show the expenses incurred in this litigation. He estimates the sums expended by Woodworth and his assignees, for 'counsel fees and cost of court,' at $150,000; and the amount yet to be expended, if the litigation is continued at $100,000 more.

"This statement will be understood and appreciated by practising lawyers, but ought not to appeal with much force to the sympathies of practical legislators. The amount of litigation under this patent is not a just criterion by which to estimate the value of the invention, or to show the state of feeling toward the patent, during its legitimate term, under the general patent law. This litigation may have arisen from the manner in which the last patentee and his assignees have exercised their rights, or from their attempting to grasp too much, or from defects in the proceedings in obtaining the first patent, or of continuing it in force. To one or the other of these causes it is believed, much of the litigation may be traced.

"The first patent was found to have been too broad in its claim, and in 1843, the memorialist disclaimed the part relating to the reducing of floor boards to a width with circular saws. In July, 1845, the memorialist surrendered up the original patent of 1828, and took out a new and amended patent, covering, as he alleges, what was the real invention of the patentee, who died about six years before. The surrender of the original patent, and taking out the new and amended patent, was about four months *after* the passage of the act of Congress extending the patent of 1828. In the bill, as reported by the Committee, the patent of 1828, *as amended in July*, 1845, is extended fourteen years from and after the expiration of the term of seven years, and thus made to cover any defects in the proceeding or additional claims which the new patent may contain. If this was intended to patch up a defect in the amended patent, or to enlarge the rights of those interested, it is confidently believed that Congress will not lend its aid to any such proceeding.—This might be a very convenient and summary way of putting an end to litigation. It is stated in the memorial, that within a few weeks 'a jury in Baltimore has deliberately rendered a verdict that the amended patent differed from the one originally granted.' Now, if a Baltimore jury—and it may be presumed to be an intelligent jury—has so pronounced, will Congress interpose between the parties? Special legislation, for individual interests, when the general interest is protected by a general law, is always to be avoided; but when special legislation is brought to aid one man, which, under similar circumstances, is not open to all, an injury is committed upon the community, which is felt by every individual as an injustice to himself. It is certainly a circumstance that cannot have escaped observation, that the parties in interest have pressed this matter at a very early day, and when the new grant had scarcely begun to run.

"There are other interests beside those of the memorialist, which are entitled to a respectful consideration. There have been many improvements in the planing machine since the first patent was issued, for which letters patent have been granted. Whether these patents are an infringement upon the just rights of the memorialist, it is not, perhaps, the province of Congress to determine. The issuing of the patent is presumptive proof of the originality of the improvements. The claim in the first patent is, for 'the application of cutter or planing wheels to planing boards, &c., and the improved method of cutters for grooving and tongueing, and cutting mouldings on wood,' &c. As the claim is for the application of well-known instruments, other persons might form new and improved combinations, giving greater efficiency to the machine. There are few machines which have remained stationary during the last twenty years. The machinery for cotton factories becomes *obsolete* every ten years, and must be renewed by improved machinery, even when the old machinery is not much worn, because of the advance of improvements in a branch of mechanics where improvement was long since considered as having gone as far as genius, combined with capital, could carry it. Similar illustrations can be drawn from almost every invention of importance during the present century. If, therefore, you give to one man and his posterity the monopoly of an invention for nearly half a century, you put a stop for that time to its improvement, by withholding all inducement to intelligent experiments; and instead of an encouragement to arts and to invention, your laws would be calculated to retard improvement, and to oppress the community with useless and odious exactions. Either the general patent law, and the policy on which it is founded, is wrong, which *limits* the exclusive enjoyment of an invention, or the practice of granting special acts of Congress for extensions of patents is wrong. A special act of extension, unless as an exception for some extraordinary occasion, is a violation of the general law, and serves to weaken its force, and bring even legitimate patents, granted under the law, into disrepute.

"But if the allegations made before the committee be true, that the amended patent covers all the improvements made in the planing machine for the last twenty years, by passing this bill you would commit a double injury—one upon the inventors, and another upon the community. In a printed argument lately submitted to the Supreme Court, involving the question of the claimed rights under this patent, it is said, that any machine which combines the operation of planing with tongueing and grooving, by combination with pressure for controlling the plank, is an infringement of Woodworth's patent.' This broad claim, if sustained, would exclude all machinery from planing, except perhaps the old hand plane, however superior that machinery might be, and however it might suffer from it in all its combinations for no machine can operate unless with cutting instruments, combined with pressure, and some mode of pressing the board or plank, to keep it in place. The claim in the first patent, was for the application of well-known instruments, to produce a given result. Planing by machinery, to a limited extent, had long before been practised. The claim now is for what is called the principle combined with its application, and is said to exclude every form of machinery which can produce the same result. If, now, by your action you confirm this pretension, you put a stop to all the machines which have been patented for the same object—one of which is said to differ in almost every particular from this machine, and does double the work in the same time; and you put a stop to all improvement for the next twenty years to come. It would be a monopoly, far greater than was ever before granted in this country to any one man, or combination of men. The greater portion of all planing is now done by machinery—sashes, blinds, door-panels, are made by machinery, with cutting instruments combined with pressure, and reducing them to form, by planing. Nearly all the boards and timber shipped to California, are planed before their shipment. Confirm this pretension, by passing this bill, and you bring all this business within the grasp, and place all the improvements of others at the mercy of these monopolists, for the next twenty years.

"The memorial instances, as a precedent to govern your action, the renewal of Blanchard's patent for irregular forms. There is no objection to follow a precedent, when it is a good one; and the circumstances of the cases are similar, though it stands alone among the acts of Congress; but here the memorialist has cited a precedent believed to be bad in itself, and differing in many of its features from his own case. Without intending to reflect upon former acts of Congress, it may be remarked, that the precedent set of legislating, as in this patent, five years in advance of the expiration of the renewed term, and the *unprecedented* extension of Blanchard's patent, are both acts of legislation not to be held up for imitation, but to be avoided. Fortunately, they are cases that have no precedent on which to found them; and should this bill be passed into a law, it could only be paralleled by the monopolies in the worst days of British rule, when court favorites were pampered in wealth by grants of monopolies, till they become too odious and oppressive to be borne by the submissive tools of power."

Mr. O. continued: Had the true character and purpose of this bill been understood by all of the committee, I am persuaded it could not have been reported. If I am right in this, it is a good reason for its re-commitment for revision and reconsideration.

The instructions are not believed to be necessary for the guidance of the committee, for there has been no indisposition on the part of any one, to take up the petitions and memorials upon the question of repealing the law of 1845. That subject was postponed, at my suggestion, to allow all the petitions and memorials to come in, after sufficient notice was given to the public that the subject of this patent was under consideration by Congress. My first object was to postpone the report upon the bill; but as the memorialist and his friends were so very urgent, the majority consented to make the report. There would be a manifest incongruity in leaving this bill before the House, while the committee, which reported it, had under their consideration the repeal of the very act which this bill proposes to extend. There is, therefore, good reason for the motion under consideration, for facilitating the consideration of the subject, and placing it in its proper order. If gentlemen, favoring this bill, think to avoid investigation, by hastening its passage, I beg to undeceive them.—The public feeling has been aroused upon this matter; investigation has been asked; and an investigation will be made, either in this or in some other form.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The respectable source of the following Communication, and the important and rather startling views which it presents, induce us to give it a conspicuous place in our columns.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: A constant reader of your paper is much surprised to find in the Congressional debates on the interminable subject of slavery, assertions, not unfrequent, that the country is in a state of prosperity.

Will you permit "a looker on in Vienna" to state a few facts suggestive of the question in what our national prosperity at present consists?

Is it to be found in our trade to California, which, including outfits, capital, and cargoes sent, amounts to $40,000,000? The cargoes to lose on an average fifty per cent. of their cost, and where from eight hundred to one thousand vessels have gone, and most of them to remain useless and in a state of decay?

Is our prosperous condition shown by the facts that we are sending our stocks to Europe at the rate of $600,000 per week, in addition to all our shipments of grain, breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, rice, and tobacco, while exchange is selling in New York at 9¼ to 9¾ per cent. to pay for a vastly redundant importation of iron and of dry goods, at a time when most of our iron furnaces are forced out of blast and our cotton mills working short time or shutting up?

Were freights ever so depressed as they now are; and does our shipping interest show a prosperous condition when, notwithstanding the new trade open to California, ship-owners are losing money?

It is also a notorious fact that our home trade is much diminished. Traders to the interior complain of a great falling off in the demand for goods of every description, doubtless arising from the paralyzation of our industry.

Have we any better prosperity in the future, when the debates in the British Parliament show that wheat at the Baltic ports is abundant, and that it can be and is imported into England at 30s. per quarter delivered there, a price that will not nett more than about 80 or 90 cents per bushels of 60 pounds?

From Chili, too, our Consul writes, contracts have been made there by a company to supply California with flour to meet the entire demand, at prices much lower than we could send it thither, if a railroad existed across the Isthmus.

While this is the state of our agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests and prospects, our banks are expanding the currency, our stocks rising above their real value, and the spirit of speculation within them increasing.

The only apparent prosperity is found in the advanced price of cotton, arising, however, from a great deficiency, probably six or seven hundred thousand bales, in the last crop.

Of course the cry is getting up in the Locofoco papers that the Whigs are at work at panic making; but facts are stubborn things, and they who believe the assertion that the country is in a prosperous condition because of our heavy importations and the apparent plenty of money, will be wofully deceived when the re-action shall come—as come *it assuredly will*, unless measures are taken to avert it. We have now that state of things which produced the ruin experienced in 1837. It is falsely called "free trade," a legacy left us by the Polk Administration, for which we are in main indebted to Robert J. Walker, whose report from the Treasury Department was so gratifying to the British House of Lords that they lauded it to the skies and caused it to be printed. Mr. Bulwer too, it appears, is much pleased with the iron business.

No comment is necessary upon the solemn facts here stated, all known to every well informed merchant and trader. If they are doubted, let a committee be appointed to examine into the state of the country, with power to send for persons and papers, and then some useful legislation may be hoped for, instead of consuming the greatest part of the session of Congress in speeches for Buncombe, upon a subject which could be at once satisfactorily settled if a patriotic spirit had any influence in our National Councils.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

A Hint to Mothers.—Rising early is a habit of high importance to fix in children, and, in forming it, there is far greater facility than in other cases. They usually retire to bed sometime before their parents, and at day light, or at least at sunrise, are generally awake and anxious to rise. Many of them are actually bred up with difficulty to the habit of taking a morning nap, which, when once formed, generally prevails through life.

Report of the COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clay presented the Report of the Committee, stating that certain erasures and alterations had been made therein, which rendered it proper that it should be read by himself. No objection being made he read as follows:—

"The Senate's Committee of Thirteen, to whom were referred various resolutions relating to California, to other portions of the territory recently acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, and to other subjects connected with the institution of slavery, have, according to order, had these resolutions and subjects under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

"The Committee entered on the discharge of their duties with a deep sense of their great importance, and with earnest and anxious solicitude to arrive at such conclusions as might be satisfactory to the Senate and to the country. Most of the matters referred have been not only subjected to extensive and serious public discussion throughout the country, but to a debate in the Senate itself, singular for its elaborateness and its duration; so that a full exposition of all those motives and views which, on the several subjects confided to the committee, have determined the conclusions at which they have arrived, seems quite unnecessary. They will, therefore, restrict themselves to a few general observations, and to some reflections which grow out of those subjects.

"Out of our recent Territorial acquisitions, and in connection with the institution of slavery, questions most grave have sprung, which, greatly dividing and agitating the people of the United States, have threatened to disturb the harmony, if not to endanger the safety of the Union. The committee believe it to be highly desirable and necessary speedily to adjust all those questions, in a spirit of concord, and in a manner to produce, if practicable, general satisfaction. They think it would be unwise to leave any of them open and unsettled, to fester in the public mind, and to prolong, if not aggravate the existing agitation. It has been their object, therefore, in this report, to make such proposals and recomendations as would accomplish a general adjustment of all those questions.

"Among the subjects referred to the committee which command their first attention, are the resolutions offered to the Senate by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Bell. By a provision in the resolution of Congress annexing Texas to the United States, it is declared that 'new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be *entitled to admission* under the provisions of the Federal constitution; and such States as may be formed out of that part of said territory lying south of 36° 30′ north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, *shall be* admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.'

"The committee are unanimously of opinion, that whenever one or more States, formed out of the Territory of Texas, not exceeding four, having sufficient population, with the consent of Texas, may apply to be admitted into the Union, they are entitled to such admission beyond all doubt, upon the clear, unambiguous, and absolute terms of the solemn compact contained in the resolution of annexation adopted by Congress and assented to by Texas. But, whilst the committee conceive that the right of admission into the Union of any new States carved out of the Territory of Texas, not exceeding the number specified, and under the conditions stated, cannot be justly controverted, the committee do not think that the formation of any new States should now originate with Congress. The initiative, in conformity with the usage which has heretofore prevailed, should be taken by a portion of the people of Texas themselves, desirous of constituting a new State with the consent of Texas. And in the formation of such new State, it will be for the people composing it to decide for themselves whether they will admit or will exclude slavery. And however they may decide that purely municipal question, Congress is bound to acquiesce, and to fulfill in good faith the stipulations of the compact with Texas. The Committee are aware that it has been contended that the resolution of Congress annexing Texas was unconstitutional. At a former epoch of our country's history, there were those (and Mr. Jefferson, under whose auspices the treaty of Louisiana was concluded, was among them) who believed that the States formed out of Louisiana could not be received into the Union without an amendment to the constitution. But the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa have been all, nevertheless, admitted. And who would now think of opposing the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, or other new States formed out of the ancient province of Louisiana, upon the ground of an alleged original defect in the constitutional power? In grave national transactions, while yet in their earlier or incipient stages, differences may well exist; but when once they have been decided by a constitutional majority, and are consummated, or are in a process of consummation, there can be no safe and prudent alternative than to respect the decision already rendered, and to acquiesce in it. Entertaining these views, a majority of the committee do not think it necessary or proper to recommend, at this time, or prospectively, any new State or States to be formed out of the territory of Texas. Should any such State be hereafter formed, and present itself for admission into the Union, whether with or without the establishment of slavery, it cannot be doubted that Congress will, under a full sense of honor, of good faith, and of all the high obligations arising out of the compact with Texas, decide, just as it will decide under the influence of similar considerations in regard to new States formed of or out of New Mexico and Utah, with or without the institution of slavery, according to the constitutions and judgment of the people who compose them, as to what may be best to promote their happiness.

"In considering the question of the admission of California as a State into the Union, a majority of the committee conceive that any irregularity by which that State was organized without the previous authority of an act of Congress ought to be overlooked, in consideration of the omission by Congress to establish a Territorial Government for the people of California, and the consequent necessity which they were under to create a government for themselves best adapted to their own wants. There are various instances, prior to the case of California, of the admission of new States into the Union without any previous authorization by Congress. The sole condition required by the Constitution of the United States in respect to the admission of a new State is, that its constitution shall be republican in form. California presents such a constitution; and there is no doubt of her having a greater population than that which, according to the practice of the government, has been heretofore deemed sufficient to receive a new State into the Union.

"In regard to the proposed boundaries of California, the committee would have been glad if there existed more full and accurate geographical knowledge of the territory which these boundaries include. There is reason to believe that large as they are, they embrace no very disproportionate quantity of land adapted to cultivation. And it is known that they contain extensive ranges of mountains, deserts of sand, and much unproductive soil. It might have been, perhaps, better to have assigned to California a more limited front on the Pacific; but even if there had been reserved on the shore of that ocean a portion of the boundary which it presents for any other State or States, it is not very certain that an accessible interior of sufficient extent could have been given to them to render an approach to the ocean through their own limits of any great importance.

"A majority of the committee think that there are many and urgent considerations in favor of admitting California with the proposed boundaries and of securing to her at this time the benefits of a State Government. If, hereafter, upon an increase of her population, a more thorough exploration of her territory, and an ascertainment of the relations which may arise between the people occupying its various parts, it should be found conducive to their convenience and happiness to form a new State out of California, we have every reason to believe, from past experience, that the question of its admission will be fairly considered and justly decided.

"A majority of the committee, therefore, recommend to the Senate the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Territories for the admission of California as a State into the Union. To prevent misconception, the committee also recommend that the amendment reported by the same committee to the bill be adopted, so as leave incontestable the right of the United States to the public domain and other public property in California.

"Whilst a majority of the committee believe it to be necessary and proper, under actual circumstances, to admit California, they think it quite as necessary and proper to establish governments for the residue of the territory derived from Mexico, and to bring it within the pale of the Federal authority. The remoteness of that territory from the seat of the General Government; the dispersed state of its population; the variety of races—pure and mixed—of which it consists; the ignorance of some of the races of our laws, language, and habits; their exposure to inroads and wars of savage tribes; and the solemn stipulations of the treaty by which we acquired dominion over them—impose upon the United States the imperative obligation of extending to them protection, and of providing for them government and laws suited to their condition. Congress will fail in the performance of a high duty if it does not give, or attempt to give, to them the benefit of such protection, government, and laws. They are not now, and for a long time to come may not be, prepared for State government. The territorial form, for the present, is best suited to their condition. A bill has been reported by the Committee on Territories dividing all the territory acquired from Mexico, not comprehended within the limits of California into two Territories, under the names of New Mexico and Utah, and proposing for each a Territorial Government.

"The committee recommend to the Senate the establishment of those Territorial Governments; and, in order more certainly to secure that desirable object, they also recommend that the bill for their establishment be incorporated in the bill for the admission of California, and that, united together, they both be passed.

"The combination of the two measures in the same bill is objected to on various grounds. It is said that they are incongruous, and have no necessary connexion with each other. A majority of the committee think otherwise. The object of both measures is the establishment of Government suited to the conditions, respectively, of the proposed new State and of the new Territories.—Prior to their transfer to the United States they both formed a part of Mexico, where they stood in equal relations to the Government of that republic. They were both ceded to the United States by the same treaty. And in the same article of that treaty the United States solemnly engaged to protect and govern both. Common in their origin, common in their alienation from one foreign Government to another, common in their wants of good government, and conterminous in some of their boundaries, and alike in many particulars of physical condition, they have nearly every thing in common in the relations in which they stand to the rest of this Union. There is, then, a general fitness and propriety in extending the parental care of Government to both in common. If California, by a sudden and extraordinary augmentation of population, has advanced so rapidly as to mature her for State Government, that furnishes no reason why the less fortunate Territories of New Mexico and Utah should be abandoned and left ungoverned by the United States, or should be disconnected with California, which, although she has organized for herself a State Government, must be legally and constitutionally regarded as a Territory until she is actually admitted as a State in the Union.

"It is further objected, that, by combining the two measures in the same bill, members who may be willing to vote for one and unwilling to vote for the other would be placed in an embarrassing condition. They would be constrained, it is urged, to take or to reject both. On the other hand, there are other members who would be willing to vote for both united, but would feel themselves constrained to vote against the California bill if it stood alone. Each party finds in the bill which it favors something which commends it to acceptance, and in the other something which it disapproves. The true ground, therefore, of the objection to the union of the measures, is not any want of affinity between them, but because of the favor or disfavor with which they are respectively regarded. In this conflict of opinion, it seems to a majority of the committee that a spirit of mutual concession enjoins that the two measures should be connected together; the effect of which will be, that neither opinion will exclusively triumph, and that both may find in such an amicable arrangement enough of good to reconcile them to the acceptance of the combined measure. And such a course of legislation is not at all unusual. Few laws have ever passed in which there were not parts to which exception was taken. It is inexpedient, if not impracticable, to separate these parts, and embody them in distinct bills, so as to accommodate the diversity of opinion which may exist. The Constitution of the United States contained in it a great variety of provisions, to some of which serious objection was made in the convention which formed it, by different members of that body; and when it was submitted to the ratification of the States, some of them objected to some parts, and others to other parts of the same instrument. Had these various parts and provisions been separately acted on in the convention, or separately submitted to the people of the United States, it is by no means certain that the constitution itself would ever have been adopted or ratified. Those who did not like particular provisions found compensation in other parts of it.—And in all cases of constitutions and laws, when either is presented as a whole, the question to be decided is, whether the good it contains is not of greater amount, and does not neutralize any thing exceptionable in it. And, as nothing human is perfect, for the sake of that harmony so desirable in such a confederacy as this, we must be reconciled to secure as much as we can of what we wish, and be consoled by the reflection that what we do not exactly like is a friendly concession, and agreeable to those who, being united with us in a common destiny, it is desirable should always live with us in peace and concord.

"A majority of the committee have, therefore, been led to the recommendation to the Senate that the two measures be united. The bill for establishing the two Territories, it will be observed, omits the Wilmot proviso, on the one hand, and, on the other, makes no provision for the introduction of slavery into any part of the new Territories. That proviso has been the fruitful source of distraction and agitation. If it were adopted and applied to any Territory, it would cease to have any obligatory force as soon as such Territory were admitted as a State into the Union. There was never any occasion for it, to accomplish the professed object with which it was originally offered. This has been clearly demonstrated by the current of events. California, of all the recent Territorial acquisitions from Mexico, was that in which, if any where within them, the introduction of slavery was most likely to take place; and the constitution of California, by the unanimous vote of her convention, has expressly interdicted it. There is the highest degree of probability that Utah and New Mexico will, when they come to be admitted as States, follow the example. The proviso is, as to all three regions in common, a mere abstraction. Why should it be any longer insisted on? Totally destitute, as it is, of any practical import, it has, nevertheless, had the pernicious effect to excite serious, if not alarming consequences. It is high time that the wounds which it has inflicted should be healed up and closed; and that, to avoid, in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question, existing as this institution does in some of the States, and prohibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for each newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of Government—leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery. The committee believe that they express the anxious desire of an immense majority of the people of the United States, when they declare that it is high time that good feelings, harmony, and fraternal sentiments should be again revived, and that the Government should be able once more to proceed in its great operations to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country, undisturbed by this distracting cause.

"As for California—far from feeling her sensibility affected by her being associated with other kindred measures—she ought to rejoice and be highly gratified that, in entering into the Union, she may have contributed to the tranquility and happiness of the great family of States, of which, it is to be hoped, she may one day be a distinguished member.

"The committee beg leave next to report on the subject of the Northern and Western boundary of Texas. On that question a great diversity of opinion has prevailed. According to one view of it, the western limit of Texas was the Nueces; according to another, it extended to the Rio Grande, and stretched from its mouth to its source. A majority of the committee, having come to the conclusion of recommending an amicable adjustment of the boundary with Texas, abstain from expressing any opinion as to the true and legitimate western and northern boundary of that State. The terms proposed for such an adjustment are contained in the bill herewith reported, and they are, with inconsiderable variation, the same as that reported by the Committee on Territories.

"According to these terms, it is proposed to Texas that her boundary be recognised to the Rio Grande, and up that river to the point commonly called El Paso, and running thence up that river twenty miles, measured thereon by a straight line, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river; being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States.

"If this bounday be assented to by Texas, she will be quieted to that extent in her title. And some may suppose that, in consideration of this concession by the United States, she might, without any other equivalent, relinquish any claim she has beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the bill proposes to Texas, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large pecuniary equivalent. As a consideration for it, and considering that a portion of the debt of Texas was created on a pledge to her creditors of the duties on foreign imports, transferred by the resolution of annexation to the United States, and now received and receivable in their treasury, a majority of the committee recommend the payment of the sum of —— millions of dollars to Texas, to be applied in the first instance to the extinction of that portion of her debt for the reimbursement of which the duties on foreign imports were pledged as aforesaid; and the residue in such manner as she may direct. The said sum is to be paid by the United States in a stock, to be created, bearing five per cent. interest annually, payable half yearly at the treasury of the United States, and the principal reimbursable at the end of fourteen years.

"According to an estimate which has been made, there are included in the territory to which it is proposed that Texas shall relinquish her claim, embracing that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, a little less than 124,933 square miles, and about 79,957,120 acres of land. From the proceeds of the sale of this land, the United States may ultimately be reimbursed a portion, if not the whole, of the amount of what is thus proposed to be advanced to Texas.

"It cannot be anticipated that Texas will decline to accede to these liberal propositions; but if she should, it is to be distinctly understood that the title of the United States to any territory acquired from Mexico east of the Rio Grande will remain unimpaired and in the same condition as if the proposals of adjustment now offered had never been made.

"A majority of the committee recommend to the Senate that the section containing these proposals to Texas shall be incorporated into the bill embracing the admission of California as a State, and the establishment of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico. The definition and establishment of the boundary between New Mexico and Texas has an intimate and necessary connexion with the establishment of a Territorial Government for New Mexico. To form a Territorial Government for New Mexico, without prescribing the limits of the Territory, would leave the work imperfect and incomplete, and might expose New Mexico to serious controversy, if not dangerous collisions, with the State of Texas. And most, if not all, the considerations which unite in favor of combining the bill for the admission of California as a State and the Territorial bills, apply to the boundary question of Texas. By the union of the three measures, every question of difficulty and division which has arisen out of the territorial acquisitions from Mexico will, it is hoped, be adjusted, or placed in a train of satisfactory adjustment. The committee, availing themselves of the arduous and valuable labors of the Committee on Territories, report a bill, herewith annexed, (marked A,) embracing those three measures, the passage of which, uniting them together, they recommend to the Senate.

"The committee will now proceed to the consideration of, and to report upon, the subject of persons owing service or labor in one State escaping into another. The text of the constitution is quite clear: 'No person held to labor or service in one State, *under the laws thereof*, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but *shall be delivered up* on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' Nothing can be more explicit than this language—nothing more manifest than the right to demand, and the obligation to deliver up to the claimant, any such fugitive. And the constitution addresses itself alike to the States composing the Union and to the General Government. If, indeed, there were any difference in the duty to enforce this portion of the constitution between the States and the Federal Government, it is more clear that it is that of the former than of the latter. But it is the duty of both. It is now well known and incontestable that citizens in slaveholding States encounter the greatest difficulty in obtaining the benefit of this provision of the constitution. The attempt to recapture a fugitive is almost always a subject of great irritation and excitement, and often leads to most unpleasant, if not perilous, collisions. An owner of a slave, it is quite notorious, cannot pursue his property, for the purpose of its recovery, in some of the States, without imminent personal hazard. This is a deplorable state of things, which ought to be remedied. The law of 1793 has been found wholly ineffectual, and requires more stringent enactments. There is, especially, a deficiency in the number of public functionaries authorized to afford aid in the seizure and arrest of fugitives. Various States have declined to afford aid and co-operation in the surrender of fugitives from labor, as the committee believe, from a misconception of their duty arising under the Constitution of the United States. It is true that a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has given countenance to them in withholding their assistance. But the committee cannot but believe that the intention of the Supreme Court has been misunderstood. They cannot but think that that court merely meant that laws of the several States which created obstacles in the way of the recovery of fugitives were not authorized by the constitution, and not that State laws affording facilities in the recovery of fugitives were forbidden by that instrument.

"The non-slaveholding States, whatever sympathies any of their citizens may feel for persons who escape from other States, cannot discharge themselves from an obligation to enforce the constitution of the United States. All parts of the instrument being dependent upon and connected with each other, ought to be fairly and justly enforced. If some States may seek to exonerate themselves from one portion of the constitution, other States may endeavor to evade the performance of other portions of it; and thus the instrument, in some of its most important provisions, might become inoperative and invalid.

But, whatever may be the conduct of individual States, the duty of the General Government is perfectly clear. That duty is, to amend the existing law, and to provide an effectual remedy for the recovery of fugitives from service or labor. In devising such a remedy, Congress ought, whilst on the one hand securing to the owner the fair restoration of his property, effectually to guard on the other against any abuses in the application of that remedy.

"In all cases of the arrest, within a State, of persons charged with offences; in all cases of the pursuit of fugitives from justice from one State to another State; in all cases of extradition provided for by treaties between foreign Powers, the proceeding uniformly is summary. It has never been thought necessary to apply, in cases of that kind, the forms and ceremonies of a final trial. And when that trial does take place, it is in the State or country from which the party has fled, and not in that in which he has found refuge. By the express language of the constitution, whether the fugitive is held to service or labor or not is to be determined *by the laws of the State from which he has fled;* and, consequently, it is most proper that the tribunals of that State should expound and administer its own laws. If there have been any instances of abuse in the erroneous arrest of fugitives from service or labor, the committee have not obtained knowledge of them. They believe that none such have occurred, and that such are not likely to occur. But, in order to guard against the possibility of their occurrence, the committee have prepared, and herewith report, (marked B,) a section, to be offered to the fugitive bill now pending before the Senate. According to this section, the owner of a fugitive from service or labor is, when practicable, to carry with him to the State in which the person is found a record, from a competent tribunal, adjudicating the facts of elopement and slavery, with a general description of the fugitive. This record, properly attested and certified under the official seal of the court, being taken to the State where the person owing service or labor is found, is to be held competent and sufficient evidence of the facts which had been adjudicated, and will leave nothing more to be done than to identify the fugitive.

"Numerous petitions have been presented, praying for a trial by jury, in the case of arrest of fugitives from service or labor, in the non-slaveholding States. It has been already shown that this would be entirely contrary to practice and uniform usage in all similar cases. Under the name of a popular and cherished institution—an institution, however, never applied in cases of preliminary proceeding, and only in cases of final tr

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1850.

WHIG MEETING.

A Meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of June, (being County Court week,) at ½ past 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

It is proper to state, that the meeting for the above purpose was fixed as above so as to bring it as near as convenient to the day of meeting of the Convention. By that means it can be ascertained who can conveniently attend the Convention.—And we may add, that at no time has it been more important that a Whig Convention should be fully attended by those who are devoted to the success of its principles, than now. The Whigs of other States have chosen to desert the standard of the President whom they placed at the head of the Nation; or, what is the same thing, have stood indifferently by and allowed his enemies to triumph. Such should not be the course of the Whigs of North Carolina. *They* have never heretofore placed their standard bearer in a situation of responsibility and difficulty, and then ingloriously abandoned him to his fate. No such dastardly conduct has ever yet been laid to their charge; and we trust that they will show by their zeal now, that it never will be. General Taylor is now as much entitled to the respect and affectionate confidence of the Whigs of North Carolina as he was eighteen months ago. So is our true hearted Governor. So are our Senators and Representatives in Congress. And above all these stand the Conservative Principles of the Whig party, which become every day more and more essential to the maintenance of Law and Order. All these look to the faithful and energetic action of the Whigs, for that support to which they are entitled. Shall they look in vain? Surely not. Surely the Whigs of this county and of the State will be willing to devote a few hours, or a few days, in perfecting that system of organization without which party success is hopeless. We urge upon our friends, then, in this and other counties where the Observer circulates, to hold county meetings, and to *require* a sufficient number of their body to represent them in the State Convention, that we may have on that occason such an assemblage of the chosen delegates of the party as shall be able to speak with power, and to encourage each other and their constituents to do their duty fully and faithfully in the ensuing contest.

☞ The Whigs of Robeson are requested to meet at the Court House, in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in May, to appoint Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, to be held on the 10th of June.

May 9, 1850

REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.—The Select Committee of thirteen, through the Chairman, (Mr. Clay,) submitted their Report on Wednesday last. It will be found entire in to-day's paper.

What the result will be,—whether the recommendations of the Committee will have the effect of compromising existing difficulties,—is a matter which is yet to be determined. It is at least very problematical. Judging from the remarks of Senators, it would appear that there was any thing but unanimity among the members of the Committee upon many of the subjects brought before them; and the probability is, that even should all the recommendations of the Committee be adopted by Congress, we will yet have made but little progress toward a satisfactory compromise. We can only hope for the best.

The failure of the mail this (Monday) morning, is exceedingly provoking, anxious as all are at this time to hear the very latest news from Washington on this subject.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We learn that 647 taxable vehicles passed through the Toll Gate on Haymount from the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive; and the tolls collected amounted to $140.

From the 1st to the 10th May, inclusive, 310 vehicles passed, and $74 18 were collected for tolls.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The two State Grand Bodies of this Order—the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of North Carolina—held their annual sessions in Raleigh during the past week.

We learn that about the usual amount of business was transacted, and that the Returns exhibit a decided increase in the membership of each jurisdiction.

Seven Lodges have been Instituted during the past year, and Dispensations granted for two others, which will be Instituted in a few days.—Three Encampments have been Constituted, and the prospect is said to be fair for a further increase.

The following are the Officers for 1850:—

Grand Lodge.

PERRIN BUSBEE, of Raleigh, M. W. Grand Master.
JULIUS WILCOX, of Warrenton, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
WM. D. COOKE, of Raleigh, R. W. Grand Sec'y.
R. B. HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, R. W. Grand Treas'r.
DEWITT C. STONE, of Louisburg, R. W. Grand Warden.
Rev. JAMES DELK, of Coleraiu, Bertie county, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
JOHN H. MANLY, of Raleigh, } R. W. Gr'nd
JOHN N. WASHINGTON, of Newbern, } Reps.
THOMAS M. GARDNER, of Wilmington, W. Grand Conductor.
GEO. LAUDER, of Fayetteville, W. Grand Guardian.

Grand Encampment.

Rev. A. PAUL REPTON, of Wilmington, M. W. Grand Patriarch.
O. W. TELFAIR, of Washington, M. E. Grand High Priest.
THOS. M. GARDNER, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. NEWBY, of Fayetteville, R. W. Grand Scribe.
SAMUEL G. SMITH, of Fayetteville, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
H. G. TRADER, of Murfreesborough, R. W. Grand Junior Warden.
J. C. B. EDRINGHAUS, of Elizabeth City, R. W. Grand Representative.
R. B. HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, W. Grand Sentinel.

The news by the Niagara is of little importance. The Cotton market continues unchanged; flour has declined 6 cents. Corn firm.

STEAM ENGINES IN WILMINGTON.—We are surprised at the extent of the stationary Steam Power in use in Wilmington. The Chronicle gives a list of 25 Engines, in all 653 horse power, employed as follows: 2 at each Foundry; 6 at Saw and Planing Mills; 2 at Saw and Grist Mills; 4 at Saw Mills; 1 at Planing Mill; 2 at Stave Dressing Machines; 1 at Rice Cleaning Mill; 3 at Marine Railways; 4 at Turpentine Distilleries.

Probably as many more are employed on the Rail Road and Steamboats plying to Wilmington.

WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINE.—We publish, by request, a speech delivered in Congress in relation to the attempt to perpetuate a patent which is said to militate materially against the interests of the Lumber makers. The large number of that class in this part of North Carolina will probably make it an interesting article to many of our readers.

We are obliged to divide the speech. The second part will appear in our next.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 6th, Mr. Atchison rose and said: Senators, as the Vice President is absent, it becomes necessary to elect a President pro. tem.; I therefore move that the Hon. Mr. William R. King, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, be the President pro. tem.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. King was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Atchison and Mangum.

Mr. King, having taken the chair, rose and said: Senators, I feel highly honored by the unanimous approbation of this body in placing me in this responsible position. I can only say that I shall endeavor, during the short period I may occupy this seat, to discharge the duties incumbent on the Chair with faithfulness and impartiality.

Every Senator well knows that the high character of this body for order, decorum, courtesy, and gentlemanly deportment has given it a reputation in the land to command the confidence and respect of every portion of the community throughout our borders. Still to retain and to command that respect, it is necessary that every Senator should sustain the Chair in the efforts it may make to put down the least movement toward disorder, or the slightest indulgence in personal remarks. While I preside I shall endeavor, as far as in me lies, to repress every thing of the kind, and shall rely confidently upon the support of my fellow Senators to sustain me.

Mr. Ellmore, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

A long debate occurred on a report of the Committee on Printing, in favor of the motion to print 30,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. The printing was opposed by Messrs. Yulee, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Butler, and Foote; and supported by Messrs. Borland, Turney, Badger, Rusk, and Berrien.

Mr. Badger said, I know nothing myself of the subject to which this book refers, I am not an agriculturist, and therefore am unable to judge of the value of the work. All that I know upon the subject is, that there is no book published which is so generally sought for by plain men, unconnected with politics, and from which, if we may suppose and presume they are adequate judges, they derive material assistance in the prosecution of their agricultural employment. I therefore shall vote for printing the number of the report which the committee have recommended, and I agree entirely with my friend from Texas that if we are to begin a system of reform, and to cut off any supposed excess in the publication of documents, we should begin with the political matter, published by so many hundred thousands of copies, which is of very little value to any, and of no value except to a very few persons. At all events, I am extremely unwilling, for one, to commence a system of retrenchment and reform upon the very appropriation which has not been found fault with, but which is the only boon, so far as I know, that Congress has ever bestowed upon the agricultural pursuits of the people of the United States. It is to be paid for with their money, and they desire it. It will impose upon me, I am aware, a good deal of trouble, which I am not desirous of taking, in franking—for upon that subject I am like the Senator from South Carolina—but I will cheerfully submit to it as a means of distributing information among my constituents which they desire, and which is likely to be useful to them in the prosecution of the cultivation of the earth. I am ready to begin at any time, as the Senator from Texas says, in reforming this matter, but I want to begin at the other end. I do not desire to begin with cutting off what is really valuable.

The motion to print was agreed to, 36 to 14.

A bill to establish a Board to examine accounts against the Government, was considered and amended.

On Tuesday, the consideration of the bill to establish a Board of Accounts occupied the day.

On Wednesday, the Report of the Compromise Committee was read and ordered to be printed.—An interesting debate grew out of the motion to print. After a general discussion of the merits of the several bills, the Senate adjourned. [The Report will be found in another part of this paper.]

On Thursday, Mr. Walker's resolution of inquiry into the action of the government in reference to the case of the heirs of Kosciusko was taken up and passed.

The Resolutions of Mr. Yulee, calling upon the Executive Department for information in relation to the formation of a Constitution and State government for California, were then taken up and adopted.

The Census Bill, with the House amendments, was then referred to a Select Committee, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill reported by the Select Committee, for the admission of California, &c. The bill having had its second reading, was made the special order for Monday.

The Senate then entered upon the consideration of the bill to establish a Board of Accounts. After a protracted debate, the bill was passed by a large majority.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution, it being the same as that which he desired to offer a few days ago:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed to inquire and report "what persons in office, by appointment of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the interior, are correspondents of newspapers, their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for," be also instructed to inquire and report to this House what persons holding office under the last Administration, as clerks in any of the public offices, auditors, heads of bureaus, Commissioner of Patents, or Assistant Postmasters General, were correspondents of newspapers; wrote for or edited newspapers; their salaries and compensation for the same; and who in particular, was the author of certain party essays signed 'Bundlecund,' and what office he then held.

"And, also, whether, during the last canvass for the Presidency, any of the above named officers absented themselves from their offices and official duties to make speeches and publish addresses against Gen. Taylor.

"And also, whether the above-named officers, or any of them, during said canvass, were called upon and required to subscribe or pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor, and at whose instance this was done."

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, objected.

Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules; which was agreed to, 109 to 45. And then, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was agreed to.

Some time was spent on the Census Bill.

On Tuesday, the Committee called for by Mr. Stanly's resolution of inquiry was appointed. The Committee consists of nine members; Mr. Stanly being Chairman.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Census bill. After a long debate, the Committee rose, and reported the bill with thirty-four amendments; pending the question on which, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Census bill was again taken up; and all the pending amendments being disposed of, it was engrossed, read the third time, and passed by a large majority. The only amendment of particular importance was that which fixed the number of Representatives at two hundred and thirty-three.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the discussion of the California Message. Hour speeches on the slavery question were made by Messrs. Winthrop and Orr, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The proceedings in the House on Thursday were unimportant and uninteresting. The failure of the mails leaves us without advices as to the proceedings on Friday.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The several Districts in South Carolina appointed Delegates to the Convention last week. The Charleston District selected Wm. Dubose and George A. Trenholm, The Columbia District, Jas. Chesnut, Jr. and Maxcy Gregg.

NORTH CAROLINA ON THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Times, in the course of a long article on this movement, gives the following summary view of the action in this State:—

We say now, once for all, Nullification, Secession, Disunion, a Southern Confederacy with a Capital at Asheville, or somewhere else, may do for Mississippi and South Carolina, for what we know—but they will never do for the Old North State.

"Of our Representatives in Congress, the two most ultra were Thos. L. Clingman and Abraham W. Venable. Let us see how they were sustained in their Congressional Districts. Beyond the mountains, not a single Nashville Convention, or Southern Rights meeting (as they are called) has been held—not one—*no* stir has been made at all—Clingman is *not* sustained at home. In the 5th District, two meetings have been held in Granville and Chatham—and the Nashville Convention repudiated—not a single expression of sentiment sustaining Abraham W. Venable has been had, the *pious* labors of his son to the contrary notwithstanding. In Daniel's and Stanly's districts, attempts were made to get up Conventions and *failed*. In Shepperd's, no meetings; in Caldwell's ditto; in Gutlaw's ditto. In Deberry's three Counties out of ten held meetings, after a fashion, and a Convention met at Charlotte—a great failure,—and appointed two men who, of all others in the State, if we wanted the Union dissolved, are the very men to select for that purpose. The one was an insubordinate, if not mutinous—the other a scatterer of fire-brands. In Ashe's the thing was done pretty well to all appearance—though we do not believe *the people* consented to it. That is the sum and substance. And if our Representatives regard public sentiment at home as any guide, they will immediately drop all their wild and factious schemes, and attend now to their public duties. Enough time has been thrown away upon wild calculations and fanciful dreams. They *cannot* dissolve the Union: if they have any respect for their reputation and future success, it is high time they should labor for its preservation."

BENTON AND FOOTE.—A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express, May 5th, says,—

"The Foote and Benton Committee get on tardily. They had quite a protracted session, yesterday, however. Grund, the Ledger's correspondent, underwent an examination. One of the editors of the Union, Mr. Ritchie, was also among the witnesses examined. So was a boy, who sold Foote the pistol."

The same writer says,—

"The Ritchie Printing investigation Committee are getting on admirably. Rich developments are in expectation.

"Benton declares his determination to employ every expedient parliamentary rule will permit, to defeat the connexion of California with any other measure. Another Senator, from the North, publicly states that he will do his utmost to "beat the breath" out of the Compromise in the Senate."

A NEW BRANCH OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—Major Powell, of Columbus county, exhibited to us, last week, a pair of shoes made of the skin of an Alligator, which had been tanned by himself. This is the third pair that the Major has had made for his own use, and he says they wear remarkably well. They certainly looked well, in no respect differing from calf skin except in the checkered lines characteristic of the hide of the Alligator. We never before heard of any use to which these amphibious animals could be put.—We believe they abound in Columbus.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—We learn from the Carolinian that the cash receipts at the Ladies' Fair last week were over $700, leaving a nett amount of over $500. The proceeds, we understand, are to be applied in repairing the Presbyterian Church in this town.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The steamships Empire City and Georgia have arrived from Chagres with one month's later intelligence from California. The general news is unimportant. The weather was pleasant and new mines have been discovered.

There was a severe storm at the Sandwich Islands on the 4th of March, which destroyed the coffee plantations, and several vessels, among them the U. S. ship Humboldt.

Commercial affairs were depressed at San Francisco, and property was declining. Several merchants had failed. The rate of interest has been reduced.

Flour, $9 per bbl.; Beef, $9; Bricks, $15 per M. Coffee, 17 cts. per lb. Lumber, $60 to $100 per M. Shingles, $3; Clear Pork, $32 per bbl.

NEW YORK, May 7, 8 p. m.

The steamship Cherokee has arrived, having left Chagres in company with the Georgia. She brings 100 passengers, and two millions of dollars in gold.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear was held at the Banking House in this Town on Monday, the 6th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill appeared as the representative of that part of the stock owned by the State. No change was made in the Board of Directors, A. J. DeRosset, Sr., John Wooster, P. K. Dickinson, John D. Jones, Samuel Black, Edward B. Dudley, F. J. Hill, John Walker, Thos. H. Wright, Wm. C. Bettencourt, and Wm. A. Wright, being re-elected members of the Board.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Commissioners of Navigation.—At the election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Commissioners of Navigation for the port of Wilmington for the ensuing year:—P. K. Dickinson, John Walker, James Cassidey, Wm. C. Bettencourt, and Wm. N. Peden.

Wilmington Journal.

Narrow Escape.—A few days since a child, the son of Mr. Wm. J. Love, Jr., between three and four years old, fell into a well twenty-three feet deep, having at its bottom, set in the ground, a barrel partly filled with water. There was a ladder in the well, reaching from the top to the bottom, and to this the child clung until rescued. He was but slightly injured.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Died, in Scituate, Mass., 22d ult., Mr. Simeon Pincin, aged 97 years. His wife, who survives, is 102 years of age. They have been married seventy-five years, and are supposed to have been the oldest couple in the State.

Law.—A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence, and post office of every practising lawyer in the United States.—The entire list shows that there are *nineteen thousand five hundred*.

We have no doubt, (says the Washington Union,) "the time is close at hand—and we warn our friends of it—when the Democratic party will have to choose between total disorganization and defeat, and the repudiation of certain individuals who have once been prominent in support of its principles, usages, and candidates, but who are now its deadly enemies, clinging to its skirts, and holding on to its name, that their parricidal thrusts at its vitals may be more effectual and fatal. The time has nearly come when the true Democratic press should speak boldly, and call both persons and actions by their proper names. Such, at the appropriate time, will be our course, regardless of the consequences."

The disorganization of the party here referred to is likely to take place, whether certain individuals are denounced or not. The case is past surgery. Mr. John Van Buren announced the fact of its dissolution some time ago; but there are some members of the political body who still claim to be alive by virtue of galvanic influence.—*Baltimore American.*

The N. Y. Herald publishes a letter which purports to have been written by Sir H. L. Bulwer to Mr. Chatfield, in Nicaragua. If genuine, which we cannot think, it is sufficiently curious. The minister rebuke's Chatfield for being "too go-ahead," but assures him that Mr. Squier's conduct is disapproved at Washington. Of the Administration the letter says: "It is, however, a weak government, and, being suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of seeming in favor of any policy that is unpopular. Thus, though its intentions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon." The whole thing, we are quite sure, is a fabrication. If not, Sir Henry should receive a republican lesson such as was administered to M. Poussin,—*Richmond Times.*

How to Cure a Cold.—Of all other means of killing colds, fasting is the most effectual. Let whoever has a cold eat nothing whatever for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined in bed—because, by taking no carbon into the system by food, but consuming that surplus which caused his disease by breath, he soon carries off his disease by removing the cause. And this plan of fasting will be found more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to continued fasting. By the time a person, able to be about, but suffering, however severely from a cold, has fasted one entire day and night, he will begin to experience a relief, a lightness, a freedom from pain, and a clearness of mind, in delightful contrast with that mental stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds and freeing the system of disease, than medicines, especially than violent poisons.

Determined to Go to California.—A company bound for California from Cincinnati, in the steamer Jessup, were joined by a female in male attire. She was not detected until almost ready to start, when she was discovered, and proved to be the wife of one of the company. She had expostulated with her husband against going, but he being determined, she resolved to accompany him and share his fortune. So ye Benedicts, California bound, who go against your wives' consent, look out that you do not find yourselves in their agreeable company on ship board, *nolens volens.*

A Friend in Need.—Mr. Boutwell is the name of the officer who arrested Mr. Bulloch, the absconding cashier of the Railroad Bank of Savannah. In the list of passengers by the Cambria we observe "Mr. Boutwell and Friend." Verily there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

In Edgartown, Mass., the support of the poor is let out to the lowest bidder. Mr. William Vincent got the job at $1,175.—Of course he goes into the matter as a speculation; the nearest the recipients of this public "charity" come to starving, the larger the profits of the speculation.

MARRIED,

At Murchison's Factory, in this county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Hector McAlister, Maj. NEILL McLEAN to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. Thomas Siddall.

In Pittsborough, on the 25th ult., by the Rev'd W. W. Nesbitt, Mr. R. C. COTTEN, Jr. to Miss ADELAIDE POE.

In the vicinity of Pittsborough, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Olmsted, Dr. WM. MARTIN to Miss MARY JACKSON, daughter of S. S. Jackson, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. McAlpin, Mr. JOHN H. TOLAR to Miss MARGARET G., daughter of John Bryan, Esq.

Near Owensville, Sampson county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. L. Culbreth, Mr. L. LOCKMAN to Miss ELIZABETH J. BULLARD.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 14.

Brandy, p'ch,	75	a 85	Lard,	6½	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½	a
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11½	a 11¾	Oats,	37½	a
Corn,	65	a	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	11½	a 12½	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5 60		Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—No change in produce. Cotton 11½ to 11¾. Flour 5 00 to 5 60. Corn 65. Oats 37½. Bacon 6 to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½; market well supplied. Corn 54. Fayetteville Flour very scarce, and sells at 5 75 to 6 25. Lard dull at 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 25, Wide 6 50 to 7 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber—prime Mill 5 00 to 7 00, ordinary 4 00 to 4 75, inferior 3 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90 to 1 95, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 10 to 1 15. Spirits 24 to 24½. Tar 1 10 to 1 15.

At Charleston, Cotton 12¾ to 12⅞. At Augusta, 11¼ to 12⅛. At Columbia, 10¼ to 12½.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, the 31st May, in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

May 8, 1850. 19

Raleigh Register copy.

To Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Fourth Instalment of twelve and a half per cent. per share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be due on the 15th of June next.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

May 14 19-4w

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Taylor & Underwood, Dr B Robinson, A A McKethan, S J Hart, G W McDonald, E J Hale, H Branson & Son, Cook & Johnson, Rockfish Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Lutterloh, Wolf & Co, S J Hinsdale, D Johnson, of this place; and for Rev E T Rockwell, G W Brazier, J Stafford, Dr W L Stith, J H Hawley, C G Yates, E Belo, W B McCorkle & Son, J H Haughton, H H Potter, N King, of the interior.

May 7.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Watts & Reynolds, Rankin & McLean, Bowman & McDonald, Baily & Howell, T Brown, Brown & Son, W F Watts, R Foster, J C Thompson, M A Poe, J F Chambers, W B & T S Jordan, Brown & James, Cochran & Pemberton, E A Vogler, Wall & McDonald, J W Baker, J Shaw, Randolph Man Co, L H Webb, D J McAlister, H A London, C A Brown, M B Person, C Banks.

May 8.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Cross Creek Co, D Johnson, D Murphy D McNeill, D McIntosh, H A London, W Manuel, W McLaurin, Jones & Barbee, Tyson & Person.

May 8.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Telegraph in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, B Rose & Son, Bibble & Brothers, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, H Brambert, J R & J Sloan, W S Latta, C T Haigh & Son.

May 12.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Michael Brown in tow, with goods for sundry persons of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 1—Schr. James G. King from New York. 2—Br. Brig Belle from Boston; Schr. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia. 3—Brig Æolus from N. York. 4—Norwegian Brig Reform from New York; Schr. G. W. Pickering from Boston. 6—Barque Lucy Ann from Turk's Island; Br. Schr. Jane from Liverpool, Charles Mills from New York. 8—Barque Jasper from Charleston; Brigs Clarissa from New York, Napoleon from Charleston; Schrs. Corinthian from Baltimore, H. Price, Tioga, E. S. Powell, and E. L. B. Wales from New York, S. D. Norton from Boston.

☞ THE Examination of the School in Cumberland Academy will take place on the 28th and 29th inst. The friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

May 10, 1850. 19-2w

Tow and Flax Linen Cloth, Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.

2000 YARDS TOW AND FLAX, country made,
1000 yards Cotton Homespun, country made,
10 bales Blount's Creek, Phœnix, Randolph, and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River Osnaburgs,
16 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.

For sale low by the bale or retail, by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office.

May 13, 1850. 19-eow3w

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.

May 11, 1850. 19tf

NEW BOOKS.

MONEY PENNY, or the Heart of the World; The Mistake of a Life Time, or the Robber of the Rhine Valley; The Fear of the World, or Living for Appearances; The Bronze Statue, or the Virgin's Kiss; Woman of America, by M'Intosh; The Life of Calvin, by T. H. Dyer; Barrington's Physical Geography; Webster's Speller and Definer; Ready Reckoner; Webster's Quarto Dictionary; Smith's Grammar; American System of Cookery; Leslie's Cookery, new edition, &c. &c., just received and for sale.

E. J. HALE.

May 13, 1850.

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE.

Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, and Dry Goods, at N. York Prices.

IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.

WOLF & CO.,

OF New York City, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, to their entirely new and fashionable assortment of *Superior Ready-made* CLOTHING, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.; along with a small but well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best Clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a Branch of one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, and the undersigned are privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price, one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, see, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent in buying our Clothing.

South-East corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Sampson & Worms.

May 10, 1850. 19-4w

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY,

Dental Surgeon,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is in Fayetteville, and would be glad to wait on all requiring his services.

Having disappointed many of his friends during his last two visits, in consequence of his having to leave his office to perform his operations, he would take it as a favor if all that can find it convenient will meet him at his office. As his stay is limited, he would be glad if his country friends would meet him as early as possible.

May 6, 1850.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Prepared only by Frederick Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North East corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence and of varied properties. In all cases where a powerful and safe stimulant is required, it is unrivalled for efficacy as well as immediate action. To the traveller and to the family circle it is invaluable, as a few drops diluted in sugar and water present a safe and agreeable remedy to the invalid who requires immediate relief, as well as to the convalescing patient who needs a gentle tonic. In a southern climate, where the relaxation of the system so generally induces thirst for stimulants, it will always be found an excellent substitute for those tempting beverages which debilitate the stomach and cause a morbid condition of its powers. In dyspepsia, in relaxation of the bowels, in nausea and seasickness, it is an active and safe as well as a pleasant and refreshing remedy, and is prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

A supply of the above just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Also sold in Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.

March 25, 1850. 12-4m

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fal doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me. H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

]12-y]

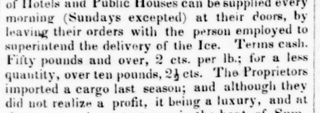
ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Taritans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 3, 1850. 14 18w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

F. COOPER, Engineer.

10]

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

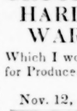
DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

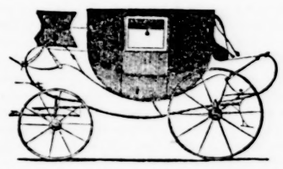
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will set on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS often AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection *is entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflamation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

**DR. CHRIS